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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

No Ships have arrived in the River since our last, nor did the Bombay or Madras Dawks of yesterday furnish any late European Intelligence from these Presidencies. We have given a large portion of our Paper of to-day to the article from the Edinburgh Review, on the Revolution at Naples, which will be read with great interest. Should no recent Arrival from England defeat our intentions, we shall follow it up shortly by another article from the same Number, as it is not yet in general use. The Correspondence in our Asiatic Sheet is continued without interruption, and the remaining space is given to the few following paragraphs, hitherto unpublished, from the English Papers last received.

Lord Mayor of Dublin.—A curious circumstance has lately occurred, the particulars of which we lay before our readers. The Lord Mayor of Dublin, Alderman King, by trade a stationer, enjoys a patent to supply the Customs and Excise with books and ledgers, plain and ruled. It appears from the account laid before the House of Commons, that of the country stock of books furnished by him for the year 1816, there were 278 books stated to be, and charged for, as bound in vellum, which were covered with forril, an article about half the value of vellum; and of those 48 were not bound, and should have been charged for under the schedule as stitched. It appears also that 2736 other books were charged as bound at three shillings each, when the charge should only have been 10d.; and that there were 3399 demy quartos charged at 1s. 11d., when the price should have been 1s. 1d. The whole overcharge which these frauds occasioned is £520 19s. 1d. It likewise appears from the report that similar impositions were practised in the subsequent supplies of stock for the country collections for the years 1817, 1818 and 1819, except that the *pro patria folio* malt stock books were, in consequence of the directions from the officer of the stationary stores, charged for as stitched, their proper denomination; the total amount of which overcharges is £1,192 16s. 6d., without adverting to any overcharges for similar books in the quarterly bills, which cannot now be ascertained. The fraud of charging vellum prices for forril covering was detected by the Officers in November 1818; and Alderman King, immediately on being made acquainted with it, repaired to the council chamber in great agitation and distress, and declared that he could in no other way account for the circumstance than on the supposition that his servant John Fox, was in a conspiracy to ruin and destroy him both in character and fortune. John Fox was then immediately examined, who declared that he had been guilty of the fraud. The Commissioners of Excise are of opinion that Alderman King has forfeited the right to supply their department with stationary. The Attorney and Solicitor Generals Saurin and Bushe, *opine* that only the money fraudulently obtained is recoverable, which the Alderman is ready to refund, but that his patent is not voided.—*Dublin Paper.*

Italian Congress.—The report is revived of a general Italian Congress, at which all the Sovereigns of the Peninsula will assist, to concert the basis of an Italian Confederation, similar to that of Germany.

High Commissioner.—The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Honorable the Earl of Morton, K. T. to be His Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Glasgow, May 4, 1821.—On Sunday morning, the *Earl of Buckinghamshire*, Captain Johnston, sailed from Greenock, for Quebec, with Settlers, drawn from the various associations of this and the adjacent county. The total number of passengers, old and young, by this ship, is *six hundred*, of which about 320 are from Renfrewshire, and the rest from Lanarkshire. Although, in the provisioning of the vessel, nothing was omitted which could be conducive to the comfort of the voyagers, a considerable sum, as in the case of the *George Canning*, remained over, of the money previously lodged, after liquidating all charges, which was, of course, proportionally divided amongst the passengers. From the accommodations of the *Earl of Buckinghamshire*, which are as excellent of their kind as they are extensive, and the great height of this ship between decks, it promises to afford to the emigrants at least as satisfactory a conveyance to their destination as any vessel hitherto fitted out from the *Clyde* for a like purpose, notwithstanding the vast number on board. The emigrants, generally have a most respectable appearance, and amongst them are various artificers, such as smiths, joiners, &c. whose labours in their respective occupations must prove peculiarly valuable to the other settlers, in their agricultural operations, to which the whole purpose to devote themselves, under the encouragements held out by Government, whose bounty, we are well persuaded, has in few instances been more judiciously bestowed.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

Glasgow Bazar, May 2.—Prices on Wednesday in the Bazar. Fresh Butter 16d. to 18d. a lb.—New Salt Do. 20s. to 21s. a stone—Old Salt Do. 18s. to 19s. a stone—Hen Eggs 5s. 9d. to 6s. a hundred, or from 6d. to 8d. a dozen—Goose Eggs 2d. each, or 2s. a dozen—Cheese, 10s. to 12s. a stone—Turkeys, 8s. to 10s. a pair—Fowls, 3s. to 5s. a pair—Pigeons, 12d. to 15d. Do. Ducks, 2s. to 2s. 6d. a pair—Chickens, 1s. 6d. to 2s.—Pork, 7s. to 7s. 9d. a stone—Pigs, five weeks old, from 10s. to 14s. and those of seven weeks old, from 12s. to 16s. each—Hay is retailing at 1s. a stone. Price of the Quarter Loaf in Glasgow, 10d.

Cambridge.—The late Reverend Charles Williamson, Chaplain to the British Factory at Smyrna, has left part of his property to endow a Scholarship in St. John's College, Cambridge, and a curious collection of coins and antique marbles, for the use of Scholars.

Miss Ayton.—A young Lady, Miss Ayton has been induced, by the persuasion of her friends, to devote her vocal talents to the public. She is of a most respectable family in Cheshire, and, we are informed, to the advantage of a superior education, Miss Ayton adds great beauty and loveliness of person, in their earliest bloom, and that her voice combines melody, sweetness, and compass, all in great degree. In the number of this Lady's friends and patrons are already some of the most distinguished of our nobility and several members of the Royal Family. We do not know in what line, or under what circumstance, Miss Ayton may be introduced to the musical world—whether the stage, or a less public walk of the profession may be chosen for her; but, from all we have learned, we may confidently anticipate her brilliant success, and congratulate the lovers of harmony on the prospect of a new and valuable acquisition.

Gaming Transaction.—It was decided by the Court of King's Bench [late], that a bill of exchange, originating in a gaming transaction, was a good security in the hands of a *bona fide* holder.

His Majesty's Visit to Ireland.—We have the best authority for stating that his Majesty's intention relative to his visit to Ireland has never been altered. He certainly will visit Ireland in the approaching summer.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

Glasgow Herald, April 9, 1821.—The Austrians have taken possession of Naples, and we suspect they will not be in a hurry parting with it. There is a good deal of sneering at General Pepe having carried off 200,000 ducats with him; but it should be recollected that when he could no longer keep the field with any prospect of success, his first duty as a General was to take care of his own person, and the next was to secure the money-chest. To have left it to the enemy would not only have been folly, but treason; and his own runaway soldiers would not stay to take their share of it; so that really the poor man had no choice but to take the money to himself.

There have been some disturbances at Genoa, according to our Correspondent's letter, but things had got quiet when the last advices came away.

There are several reports in some of the London papers, but as they are not noticed in the others, we have not thought it necessary to trouble our readers with the details:—It is said that the Emperor of Russia is fomenting disturbances among the Greeks, and supplying them with officers, arms, &c. It is also said that a formal declaration of war has been issued by the Piedmontese Government against Austria, and that they are collecting troops to march to Milan. The former of these reports is the most probable; but neither of them appears any way authenticated.

The Bill for a repeal of a certain portion of the Malt Duties was negatived in the House of Commons on Tuesday night by a majority of 99. A number of Opposition Members voted against it.

There is much outcry about Lord Fife being removed from his office as one of the Lords of the Bedchamber, in consequence of his voting for the repeal of this Bill. We should be sorry to think that any King of England was so completely under the thralldom of his Ministers, that they could desire him to turn away any favourite attendant upon his person; and few would have been brought to believe that it was so on the present occasion, had not a Ministerial Paper, in its anxiety to have a re-priminating hit at Lord Grey, appeared to admit it:—The removal, in all probability, originated solely in his Majesty's pleasure, for Ministers would surely lose a great deal more than they could possibly gain by such a procedure. His Lordship's dismissal, no doubt, happened at an unlucky time, but it must be obvious that Ministers could give no explanation on a subject of this kind, and it probably was from this circumstance that the matter was so triumphantly brought before the House of Commons.

The Funds.—In consequence of its having been ascertained satisfactorily that this is what is called a bull account, the Stocks were flat to-day (April 6); and to this was added the unfavourable reports of the deficiency of the revenue. Some stated it to be a deficit of 990,000*l.* while others reduced it to 500,000*l.* Consols for the account opened at 72½, and fell in the course of the day to 72¼. On the declaration that the deficit in the revenue was little more than 20,500*l.* the funds rose about ½ per cent. at the conclusion of the day. The following were the last prices:—

Red. Ann.	71 ex div.
Consols.	72½
Do. for account.	72½
Do. for May.	72½
4 per Cents.	88½ ex div.
Navy 5 per Cents.	106½
Exchequer Bills.	6s. 6m.
India Bonds.	49s. 6m.

Vienna, March 22, 1821.—The troubles of Wallachia have rendered precautionary measures necessary on the part of our Government. Orders have been given to form a corps of observation on the frontiers. The regiment of Imperial Hussars, which was at Temeswar, has already marched for that destination.

London, April 20, 1821.—Two mails have this morning reached town, the one from Holland and the other from Flanders. By the latter we have obtained letters and papers to the 17th instant, and they contain some further intelligence relative to the late revolution which had broken out in the Turkish empire. It now appears certain that neither the Austrians nor the Russians intend to remain quiet spectators of the proceedings in Wallachia and Moldavia. A considerable army is to be raised by both Powers, to act in case of necessity. It does not appear that any further progress has been made in the revolution since the last accounts; but Prince Ypsilanti, at the head of a very large force, has met with little obstruction at present in his undertaking.

We have obtained some further intelligence respecting the present state of Spain. It appears that that country, by the latest accounts, is far from being tranquil; and besides the disturbance at Burgos, which has been already noticed, risings in different parts of the country have either taken place or are expected shortly. The latest accounts from Madrid are of the 5th instant, and we have seen one communication which speaks in a very desponding tone of the state of the country. The proceedings of the Cortes have been much disapproved of by the general body of the people.

Letters from Cadiz to the 1st instant have reached us, which give the same unfavourable account of the state of trade at that port as the advices received from almost every other commercial situation in Spain. It seems that, however great the benefit accruing to the nation from the deliberations of the Cortes generally, yet the measures adopted to assist the trading part of the community have had effects exactly the reverse of those which were contemplated.

Private letters from Gibraltar to the 4th instant mention, that several Dutch, Spanish and Hamburgh vessels of war had combined, forming a squadron for the purpose of cruising against the Algerine squadron, supposed to be at sea.

Some further Halifax and Nova Scotia papers have to-day arrived to the end of March, and a letter from Montreal mentions that a Provincial Agent has been appointed to repair to London to transact the business of the Canadas at the mother country. The only further intelligence they contain is the speech of his Excellency the Governor, on the prorogation of the General Assembly on the 3d ult. He particularly alludes to the late emigrants from England, and the great number of new settlers in the colony; directing the attention of the Legislature to affording facilities to real settlers upon the forest lands; putting an end, if possible, to the evils that have arisen from irregular locations, from imperfect surveys, from the illegal transfer and traffic in warrants of survey, and other land jobbing practices.—The Assembly was prorogued to the 14th July.

We have received information from Buenos Ayres, dated January last. At that period, a Spaniard named Rodriguez was at the head of the Government there, but from the anarchy and confusion which prevailed, it is more than probable that ere now he has been superseded by some other person. According to a New York paper of the 21th ult., before us, in the space of 12 months only, in Buenos Ayres, there had not been less than sixteen Governors, some of whom had been in power a few days only.

Extract of a letter from the Agent to Lloyd's at Nevis, dated 17th March:—

"The piratical system is still carried on by vessels fitted out at St. Bartholomew's and its vicinity, to a very great extent: no less than eight vessels of considerable capacity (one a ship) having been sent to cruise, by a man calling himself Commodore Daniel. They are under Artigas's flag, and have recently plundered two English vessels bound to Puerto Rico, from Barbadoes, of money which they had on board to purchase cattle. A brig was recently carried into Five Islands and scuttled, after taking out her cargo. The marauders are a great interruption to the trade between the Spanish Main, St. Thomas's, and these Islands."

Thursday, September 6, 1821.

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Revolution at Naples.

Sketch of the late Revolution at Naples. By an Eye-witness. London, Carpenter, 1820.

(From the Sixty Ninth Number of the Edinburgh Review.)

Among the many evil consequences of the proceedings which have agitated the country for the last twelve months, and will affix a stigma upon the character of its government for years to come, none deserves more to be lamented than their unhappy influence in withdrawing the public attention from all that most nearly concerns our real interests, or should have interested our best feelings. The unexampled distresses of the country, and events abroad, which, even after the French Revolution, might well have astonished us, were suffered to pass nearly unmarked; while the whole faculties of all ranks seemed absorbed in contemplating the progress and issue of a Family dispute. The people may well be forgiven, and indeed admired, for their enthusiasm; but the consequences are not the less unfortunate, if the moment shall be found to have passed away, when a similar expression of generous feeling towards the oppressed, and of indignation at the sight of manifest injustice, could have encouraged men, armed in the sacred cause of liberty, and carried consternation among their oppressors. The reader will easily perceive, that we are alluding to the important revolutions which have lately taken place in Spain, Portugal and Naples—but more especially the last.

The pamphlet now before us contains a plain, sensible, and very interesting account of that singular event, by an English Gentleman, resident in the country, and who appears to be well acquainted with its situation. His principal object seems to be the correction of some errors which prevailed in England, respecting the causes of the change, and particularly that which described it as entirely a military operation,—a revolution brought about by the troops, and in which the body of the people bore no part, and took very little interest. The efforts of those in this country who hate freedom, were naturally directed to represent it in this point of view; because they might thus expect to render it an object of distrust, if not of aversion, to men of sound constitutional principles. The facts detailed in this tract are well adapted to remove such an impression,—and they have been fully confirmed by every thing that has transpired since its publication last Autumn. We shall first give an abstract of them, and then suggest a few considerations which naturally arise out of the view they give us of the question. Before these pages see the light, the contest now commencing will in all probability be decided one way or another, to speculate upon its issue, then, would be absurd; but its more remote consequences must afford matter of deep and lasting meditation to the people of England upon the conduct of their rulers, whatever may be the immediate events; and it is fit that we should pause at the present moment to examine the causes, before all attention is engrossed by the results.

The drawing-room held on the 2d of July, the day of the Duke of Calabria's return to Naples, exhibited, it seems, the first symptoms of uneasiness among the Ministers of the King. At the Opera which immediately followed on the same evening, rumours were current of a considerable desertion among the troops; but at first these were supposed only to be a predatory movement, or to have arisen from the desire of the soldiery to return home. The intelligence that a number of the inhabitants had quitted Salerno and repaired to Avellino, the capital of the Principato Ultra, gave a greater weight to the former reports; and on the night of the 3d, and morning of the 4th, all doubts of their importance were removed, by the abrupt departure of detachments from the garrison of Naples, and a train of artillery towards Nola, and the precautions taken to defend the entrance of the city from the Calabrian side. It was soon ascertained that Avellino had become the rendezvous of great numbers of the inhabitants from the other towns, and that some of the military sent in pursuit of the first deserters had joined them. The troops forming the line of defence continued steady in appearance; but no attack had been risked; and the contending parties remained for two days close to each other, while their leaders had frequent parleys together. The capital continued perfectly tranquil, and its police was entrusted to the Civic Guard, composed of the most respectable classes which had before been successful in preserving order under similar circumstances of alarm. At this critical moment General Guglielmo Pepe, an officer of great distinction, and who had for two years commanded in the provinces, but was then at Naples, joined the insurgents at Avellino. Our author thus describes his desertion, and its immediate consequences.

'On the evening of the 5th of July, this officer having retired home, was accosted by two others, particular friends of his, and a general; one of the former commanded the regiment of dragons then

stationed at the Ponte della Maddalena; and they were accompanied by two gentlemen of good family of the town of Naples.

'They jointly informed him, that they had certain intelligence that the ministers had come to the determination of arresting him that very night; that they came to urge him to escape, and moreover to request him to put himself at the head of the numerous assemblage of inhabitants from all parts of the kingdom, now collected at Avellino, who were only waiting for a chief, as distinguished for his military talents as he was beloved for his private virtues, in whom they could place unlimited confidence. They represented, that the revolution was now inevitable, and that his refusal might possibly injure himself, but could by no means avert the change which was about to take place. They added, that the cavalry regiment which one of them commanded, was at that moment ready to set off for the purpose of joining the insurgents, and that the greater part of an infantry regiment was to meet them in the course of the night, and accompany them to Avellino.

'This conversation produced the result that was expected: General Pepe entered the carriage that was prepared for him, and passing over the bridge, was from thence escorted by the above-mentioned dragoons, who were already mounted and armed. By avoiding the main road, they reached the vanguard of the insurgents by daybreak, and Avellino early in the morning.

'The account of this defection was not long reaching the ears of the Cabinet, and proved the death-blow to all hopes of resistance. A council was immediately held; and in consequence of its decision, the King issued a proclamation, announcing his compliance with the wish of his subjects to have a representative government, and his promise to publish the fundamental bases of it within eight days.

'The rising sun of the 6th day of July made this document legible to the eyes of the astonished multitude; and it was read to the few troops which remained in the different barracks in the course of that morning.' pp. 12—14.

Orders had, it seems, been given to General Caracosa, to attack the insurgents on the same morning, and these were now, of course, revoked; but the prevailing idea was, that he never would have risked the measure, because the troops could not be relied upon in such a service; and it should seem that he himself was well known as a friend of the new system; for he was immediately appointed Captain-General in the room of General Nugent. The new Cabinet was almost entirely composed of the ministers who had been in office under Murat. But a most important circumstance is to be mentioned, as showing the peaceful nature of this revolution. The two persons upon whom the tide of public dislike had been turned, were General Nugent and Don Luigi de Medici, the minister of finance. The former, in particular, was rendered unpopular by his foreign birth, and connexion with Austria, in whose armies he had served, and by the severity of discipline which he had introduced into an army little fitted for it by natural disposition, and less by habitual indulgence under the late dynasty. Now the Finance Minister quitted Naples, but continued to reside in his own house, as if no change had happened, and soon after gave in his accounts to the new Cabinet; and, when a crowd repaired to the General's residence upon the 6th, and were told that he had left it, they abstained from making any search, on being told that his wife and children were in the apartments.

It now appeared manifest, that the operations which had taken place were the result of plans concerted with much deliberation, and by a vast number of persons. Nor could any one doubt, that the sect of the Carbonari was the principal movers. A few particulars respecting it form, therefore, an indispensable part of this narrative.

This association had been established with the view of opposing the progress of the French, and of liberating Italy from their dominion. It seems to have been originally a branch of the German Society, formed for a similar purpose, and which owed its establishment to persons high in the service of the Prussian monarch, and, aided by his promises, enabled him to regain his dominions and to break his word. It was accordingly an object of proscription under the French dynasty, as much as afterwards under the restored government; for, like their German brethren, the Carbonari were anxious, after the French were expelled, to bestow upon their country the blessings of a constitution, so conducive to the happiness, and so necessary to the permanent independence of every state surrounded by powerful neighbours. The odium cast in England upon all secret societies, is easily understood, and cannot be blamed. They are justly deemed odious wherever the government is tolerably free; and can only be excused where the existence of arbitrary power, foreign or domestic, leaves no other means of escaping from hopeless slavery. But the suspicion with which we are wont to view such associations, has given rise to great misrepresentation of the Carbonari. They have been described as infidels and anarchists;—an abandonment of all religious principle has been held out as the basis of their sect, and the destruction of all regular government as the object of their labours. If the German confederacies had

incurred the displeasure of the friends of government in this country, we should have heard them equally represented as irreligious and immoral; although they are well known in their own country to be rather under the imputation of being superstitious and ascetic. Of the Carbonari, it is said by our author, that the 'ceremonies attending the installation of every new member, are stamped with the most religious and even superstitious colouring; that the formulas read in their meetings bear a similar character; that they have chosen for their patron a Saint,* whose legend is particularized by more than an ordinary portion of miraculous deeds; and that even the distinctive colours which they have selected, and which each member assumes on his initiation, are supposed to bear some mystic reference to their religious dogmas.' pp. 21, 22.

Notwithstanding, or, it may be, in consequence of, all the persecution they met with, the members of this sect daily increased all over the kingdom of Naples. In every department of the State, in all the local municipalities, and all the petty tribunals, their members were to be found. Into religious as well as lay communities, they had penetrated; but, above all, in the provinces and the provincial militia, they were in the greatest force. Those troops are composed principally of landed proprietors; and, from the numerous bands of robbers infesting the country, they have long been regarded, either alone or in conjunction with the regular soldiers, as essential to its security. In the province of Capitanata, we are told, that forty thousand of them, well armed, though after a somewhat rustic fashion, belonged to the association; and our author scruples not to assert, generally, that one half the population of the kingdom had taken the oaths which bind its members to each other. We are the less surprised, then, to find, that its share in the revolution was openly avowed; its emblems worn by all persons engaged in the change; a flag of its colours posted at the head quarters of the civic guard; and an order issued to the troops to wear its cockade,—which the inhabitants at large also adopted.

The little surprise which the first intelligence of the insurrection excited in the capital, and the favourable, though calm reception, which the news there received, may be cited as another proof that the body of the people had been well prepared for it. The regular army is said by our author to have been gradually gained over; and, during the continuance of the camp at Sessa, for two months almost immediately before, a resolution had been taken to carry the revolutionary designs into execution. Nor can it be doubted that the opportunities afforded by the camp to the different corps, of communicating together, had greatly promoted the dissemination of the Carbonari principles. Nevertheless, it appears to be quite indisputable, that the provincial militia were the great agents in the change; and, though not opposed by the regular troops, they were not actually joined by more than a handful of them, when the whole change was so suddenly effected. The following description of the grand entrance of the militia under General Pepe into Naples, is abundantly picturesque, and conveys a lively idea of their habits.

'They came in on Sunday the 9th of July, at about mid-day, and proceeding by the Strada Toledo, defiled before the Duke of Calabria, who stood at the window of the royal palace, and admitted their leader to the honour of an audience; after which he was granted the additional favour of kissing the king's hand.

'The regular troops, headed by General Napolitano, opened the march, and were followed by the mass of provincial militia, walking rapidly without any order, conducted by General G. Pepe and a priest of the name of *Menichini*, who may be looked upon as the principal mover of all the secret springs which had set the revolution in motion. This intelligent and indefatigable man attracted full as much notice, and by far more curiosity, than his companion, and is said to have passed several years in England, and to have been in Spain since the change which has taken place in that kingdom.

'The Constitution itself, in a palpable shape, made its appearance in the procession, conveyed in a common hackney one-horse chair, called a *curricule*. The spectacle displayed by the bands of provincial militia was singular in the extreme; as, though they were all most formidably armed, their weapons varied as much as their accoutrements: a very small proportion of them were clad in military uniform, the majority being habited according to the different costumes of their respective districts, which at the same time bore a very warlike aspect.

'It must be acknowledged that the cartridge belt, the sandalled leg, the broad stiletto, short musket, and grey peaked hats, so peculiarly adapted by painters to the representation of banditti, seemed here to realize all the ideas which the inhabitants of the North have formed of such beings; and the sun-burnt complexions, and dark bushy hair and whiskers of the wearer, greatly contributed to render this resemblance more striking.

* St. Theobald.

'A strange contrast was exhibited by the more opulent classes of these same legions, who, though equally well provided with arms of all descriptions, marched among the ranks of their picturesque companions, attired in the full extreme of modern French and English fashions. All bore the Carbonari colours at their breast; while scarfs of the same, or different medals and emblems* tied to their waistcoat, denoted the rank they severally held in the sect. Banners with inscriptions in honour of this patriotic association, were also carried by them. Nearly the whole of these individuals had been absent from their homes nine days, during which they had never slept in a bed, or even under a roof; but they all seemed in perfect good humour and spirits, and appeared amply repaid for all the hardships they might have endured, by the success which had followed them.' pp. 32—34.

It may easily be imagined, that the inhabitants of Naples had looked forward to the visit of the provincial bodies with no little apprehension; and precautions were taken by the Government to prevent disorder, which the event proved to be unnecessary. Nothing could exceed their quiet and good humour; no acts of depredation nor of tumult were committed by them. They remained about a fortnight, during which the great theatre was thrown open to them one night, and filled with a more worthy audience than perhaps any theatre ever before contained. A public dinner was given to them, in common with the rest of the military; and they departed peaceably to their homes, carrying with them the admiration and respect of their more polished fellow-citizens.

There are several detached facts in the tract before us, which are of material importance, and which we shall here bring together without any regard to arrangement.

As far back, it seems, as 1814, the generals in Murat's army had conceived the design of establishing a constitution, and had resolved to make an effort for accomplishing it. The late detestable proclamation of Austria appears to countenance this idea, when it charges Murat with having encouraged the sect of the Carbonari, in order to assist his views of conquest in Italy, after having attacked them when they were in opposition to his views.

The force of habit among the Neapolitans is curiously illustrated by the fact, that some of the most enlightened and sincere friends of the Revolution, were seriously alarmed by the prospect of a free press, and of abolishing passports to the natives, in their passage from province to province. If we are not greatly mistaken, an instance of a still more remarkable prejudice was exhibited several years ago, when a considerable clamour was raised against a vigilant police minister, who had done nothing to deserve it but patronizing the dangerous innovation of punishing assassins capitally.

It is a remarkable circumstance, distinguishing the Neapolitan from every other Revolution, that the new government found a well filled treasury at its disposal. No less than thirteen millions of ducats were lodged there; and certainly no stronger proof can be given, of the part taken by the army having been the effect of political feeling, and a sympathy with their fellow-citizens.

We are told, and it is perhaps still more unexpected than any other of these particulars, that literature and general information are much more diffused in the remote districts of the Neapolitan dominions, than in the capital. Indeed, from all that appears, in these pages, of the habits and character of the provinces, the intelligent reader is led to desire more ample details respecting them; and it is a matter of no little satisfaction to learn, that the author (who is generally understood to be the Hon. K. Craven) is preparing for publication a Tour through those interesting and unfrequented portions of Italy.

All the events which followed the proclamation of the New Constitution, are fresh in the recollection of our readers. The quiet and orderly conduct of the people; the regularity of the Parliamentary proceedings, and the mature talents for business as well as for oratory which they disclosed; the general wisdom and forbearance of the government, especially in at once declining the offer to join them made by the two Roman provinces, Ponte Corvo and Benevento, which form by nature and habits parts of the Neapolitan territory; the moderation exhibited by all parties, and the prevailing unanimity upon questions touching the common interest;—these traits have given an earnest of what may be expected from Naples, if the overwhelming forces of the Northern Allies shall not succeed in crushing her infant liberties. There may have been some things to lament and to blame. The leaning towards a military establishment, and the treatment of Sicily, are the most exceptionable. The apprehensions justly entertained of attacks from abroad, the natural anxiety to provide by all means for their defence, have probably been the causes of both; and a hope may reasonably be entertained, that with the cessation of the danger, sounder views of policy will direct the pro-

* These were a hatchet, a hammer, a *rauga* (a kind of spade), and other instruments, as used by real Carbonari or charcoal-workers.

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ceedings of the government upon each of those important points. At all events, these are Neapolitan questions; and no foreign power has any right whatever to interfere with their decision. This brings us to that part of the subject which, of all others, is now the most important, the conduct of the Allies towards Naples.

We conceive it to be a proposition requiring no demonstration, that the people of Naples had a right to change their government when and how they thought proper—as far, at least, as any foreign nation was concerned. The measure might be rash, or ill-advised, or even pernicious to themselves; it might be criminal towards a portion of their community; it might be unjust, nay cruel towards their rulers; it might involve its authors in the blame, or expose them to all the pity, which the worst or the weakest politicians can deserve; still no foreign power had any right to complain, as long as Neapolitan interests alone were concerned. Thus it has been asserted, that the Revolution was a military conspiracy; and certain persons, not remarkable for any great abhorrence of standing armies, have been pretty vehement in their declamations upon the dangers of the soldiery interfering with state affairs, or dictating changes of polity or of dynasty at the point of the bayonet. To a change thus brought about, we have in reality as much dislike as they can affect; considering it to be *peccati exempli*; very ill calculated to obtain any improvement; and extremely well adapted to produce the last of evils, a turbulent oligarchy speedily ending in a military despotism. But we cannot discover any reason why foreign States should take umbrage at such a change. It is no concern of theirs that the Neapolitans may have committed a grievous error, and may be doomed to a bitter repentance; unless it can be maintained that the mere example is dangerous to all powers having large armies; and the same sort of argument would justify one country in demanding a rigorous execution of the criminal or police laws among all its neighbours, because the example of unpunished depredations is no doubt highly dangerous, wherever men and property are to be found. The argument (if it can be so called) to which we are now referring, is founded upon a complete misrepresentation of the fact, as we have already shown. The Neapolitan Revolution was the work of the people, not of the army, which did little more than preserve a neutral attitude. But suppose it to have been entirely a military movement, that alone conferred no right of interference upon any other person, even if it had ended in the immediate usurpation of all authority by Praetorian guards, and the formation of the worst species of military government.

Widely different are the views upon which the Northern Confederates have acted; views which they have, with a happy indiscretion, unveiled to the world, not only by their conduct, but in the more tangible shape of a Manifesto.

It may be remembered, that, when the Holy Alliance was first proclaimed in 1815, and when its nature became the subject of discussion in Parliament during the ensuing Session,* the Ministers affected to treat the matter very lightly, and talked of this league as if it had been rather a speculative fancy of some well-meaning visionaries, than any plan of a practical nature, like the ordinary measures of Courts. They treated it not only as if it had no bad intention, but as if it were wholly unmeaning; and they even cast some degree of ridicule upon it. There were not wanting those who viewed it in a very different light, and apprehended serious consequences from its future development, whether they regarded the actors, or their mysterious professions—or the time: the actors—the powers which had formerly partitioned Poland, their professed object—the maintenance of a state of things not defined to the world by an union of military and despotic chiefs, the time chosen—the very moment of victory over the last remains of the French Revolution. Certainly we have lived to see these apprehensions realized. The three powers, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, with the intervention of France as an approving by-stander, it seems, rather than a party, and of England as a witness, neither approving nor dissenting, have met in Congress, avowedly to discuss the proceedings most strictly municipal of all the other monarchies in Europe. It happened that the affairs of only three States called for their immediate attention; but their plan was manifestly of a most catholic nature, and embraced the whole European powers, and, of course, all their colonial dependencies. We have now before us the famous Circular which this Congress thought fit to issue; and it is impossible to inspect it too closely, or to feel sufficient indignation at the detestable views which it unfolds. We shall first insert at length.

(CIRCULAR.)

'The overthrow of the order of things in Spain, Portugal, and Naples, has necessarily excited the cares and the uneasiness of the powers who combated the Revolution, and convinced them of the necessity of putting a check on the new calamities with which Europe is threatened. The same principles, which united the great Powers of the Continent to deliver the world from the military despotism of an individual issuing from the Revolution, ought to set against the revolutionary power which has just developed itself.

'The Sovereigns assembled at Troppau with this intention, venture to hope that they shall attain this object. They will take for their guides, in this great enterprise, the treaties which restored peace to Europe, and have united its nations together.

'Without doubt, the Powers have the right to take, in common, general measures of precaution against those States, whose Reforms, engendered by rebellion, are opposed to legitimate government, as example has already demonstrated; and, especially, when this spirit of rebellion is propagated, in the neighbouring States, by secret agents. In consequence, the Monarchs assembled at Troppau have concerted together the measures required by circumstances, and have committed to the Courts of London and Paris their intention of attaining the end desired, either by mediation or by force. With this view they have invited the King of the Two Sicilies to repair to Laybach, to appear there as Conciliator between his misguided people and the States whose tranquillity is endangered by this state of things; and as they have resolved not to recognise any authority established by the seditious, it is only with the King that they can confer.

'As the system to be followed has no other foundation than treaties already existing, they have no doubt of the assent of the Courts of Paris and London. The only object of this system is to consolidate the alliance between the Sovereigns; it has no view to conquest, or to violations of the independence of other Powers. Voluntary ameliorations in the government will not be impeded. They desire only to maintain tranquillity, and protect Europe from the scourge of new revolutions, and to prevent them as far as possible.'

If to all the public acts of statesmen the maxim is applicable, that more is meant than meets the eye, to such manifestoes as this it most emphatically applies. We may be well assured that as little as possible is disclosed; and that when we find a slight allusion, or a half confession, or a hesitating avowal of any scheme, there was, in the mind of those who set their hand to the diplomatic act, no wavering, no uncertainty of object, no infirmity of purposes, no contemplation of scanty or doubtful measures. But this paper is not open to the charge of much equivocation or concealment. If nothing at all lurked behind, there is enough disclosed to satisfy any ordinary lover of violence and injustice. He must be somewhat unreasonable who desiderates a greater latitude for public wrong and arbitrary aggression—for the encroachments of power upon right, and the subjugation of the weak by the strong—than is, in terms, conferred by this notable chapter of the Imperial Law of Nations.

The tone of absolute authority assumed in the outset of the Manifesto, is deserving of attention; and it can only be outdone by the gross falsehood of the statements. The three Allies are pleased to call themselves the 'Powers who combated the Revolution.' To Austria and Prussia this designation may be applicable; for they certainly, at one time, did oppose the Revolutionary arms of France. But Russia never took up arms in that cause, except during a few months of a madman's rule, and that long after the only legitimate ground of opposing the Revolution, as such, had ceased to exist. Then, what consistency or disinterested firmness was there in the opposition given by any of the three? Did they not, in succession, become the confederates—aye, the subservient tools of Buonaparte in his aggressions upon their neighbours, at whose expense they willingly consented to be rewarded for their base work done under him, and for his benefit as well as their own? Nay, did not these very Powers fight against each other under his banners—some of them receiving, for their wages, the spoils won by his force from the others? And is it not somewhat unbearable to hear them now assuming the style and title of 'those Powers who have combated the Revolution,' as if they had been all along, and upon the principles of a large and disinterested policy, the adversaries of France? But what follows is more unfounded still. They now, it seems, are acting upon the same principles which united them against Buonaparte, who issued, as they phrase it, from the Revolution. They never before professed to have any such ground of quarrel with him. To do them justice, they were not quite so barefaced when it was their interest to rouse all Europe, by appeals to the common sense and feelings of the people. They attacked him because he would not let them alone; because he overrun their territories, beat their armies, took, sacked, and burnt their capitals. Their enmity to him increased with his distance from a revolutionary origin; their 'union against him' was only formed when all that remains of revolutionary principles had perished, and when the Child of the Revolution had become as regular an Imperial despot as any of themselves,—was closely connected with them by marriage,—and had checked all turbulent movements, and put down all liberal opinions, far more effectually than they ever can do with their very moderate capacities. Have the Neapolitans, Spaniards or Portuguese, attacked them? Have they shown any the slightest disposition to become the aggressors? Have they not gone out of their way to disavow every appearance of giving offence? Then, what vile falsehood is it to pretend, that they are to be attacked upon the same principles which united the Allies against Buonaparte?

* See Debate on Mr. Brougham's motion, February 1816.

But Buonaparte's was a 'military despotism'; and this, it seems, was an aggravation of his offence,—and they desired to 'deliver the world' from such a thralldom. At Rome it used to be said of old, that there was one family which could never be induced to complain of Sedition. But here we have loud complaints of military despotism from the Captain of the Strelitz and Preobrasheusky guards, who, by their aid, is also Lord of the Cossacks—from the commandant of the Croats—and the successor to a crown derived through a long line of the most renowned Crimps in the known world. These illustrious lovers of civil liberty—enemies of all that is armed—these 'Friends' complain of the aggressions made by military despotism, and wish to free the world from its ravages—wherefore they put down Buonaparte. Then what sort of aggression was it that partitioned Saxony, and gave up Venice, Genoa, Ragusa and Norway, each to its bitterest enemies? and is it not plain that the Allies are proceeding upon the very plan of subjecting Europe to their own military despotisms? There was this difference in Buonaparte's conduct—he never pretended that he was making war upon their principles; he had no affectation of liberating the world from the worn-out dynasties that surrounded him; he fairly avowed that he coveted their dominions, in order to increase his own; and to consolidate the Continent in a league against England, was only, in other words, to place himself securely at its head. But these canting Allies must needs pretend that all they are about is for the good of the world. To preserve its independence, they parcel it out among themselves, or force its sovereigns to become their creatures; and the better to maintain a perpetual peace, they march their armies from the 'freezing Tanais' to the Straits of Messina.

But the third paragraph of the Manifesto contains a full development of the principles upon which these potentates are leagued together. They here assert an undoubted right to make common cause against any State whose internal reforms are opposed to what their Majesties are pleased to term "Legitimate Government." Of course, they are to judge what measure has this tendency, as they also are to define what "legitimate government" may signify. So that a right is broadly claimed by the Allies, of invading and crushing very State, with the internal arrangements of whose affairs they may be displeased. For there is hardly any change in the constitution of a country which may not be represented as coming within the general description of 'dangerous to legitimate government.' That the reforms in question are said to be engendered by rebellion, affords no limitation to this generality: for who can doubt, that the most quiet and peaceful change, brought about by the whole nation on one side, against a single family on the other, would be termed a rebellion? Or that the concurrence of the reigning family, with a vast majority of the nation, would equally get this appellation from those Royal commentators? The case of Naples proves it,—and so does that of Spain; nor is Portugal materially different. But then, it seems in all such cases the consent of the Sovereign and his house is collusive, and obtained by force or by fraud. So that the Allies alone are to judge what is real concurrence of the Prince, and what amounts to rebellion.

Again, we must call the reader's attention to the tone of unbearable insolence which runs through this document. Buonaparte was a great master of style; and he affected the sententious brevity of the ancients; but with all the adventitious harshness which this manner gave his decrees, he never was more peremptory than these clumsy artists. He may easily have been a more eloquent writer; but the Royal authors are to the full as sweeping and dictatorial. They 'are convinced of the necessity of putting a check,'—they are to 'take general measures of precaution,'—they 'have concerted together the measures required by circumstances,'—they have 'communicated to France and England their intention of attaining the end desired, either by meditation or by force,'—they have 'invited the King of Naples to appear at Laybach, as mediator between his misguided people and the Allies,'—and they 'have resolved to recognise no other authority but his Majesty'; that is, they will consider him independent enough to treat with him, as soon as he puts himself in their power. In passing, we may observe how cavalier the treatment of France and England is; and this on the part of three Powers who, a few years ago, could hardly be said to have an independent existence. Spain, Portugal, and Naples, leagued to give the law—and regardless of all the North of Europe—would not be a much more extravagant idea now, than such a confederacy as that of Troppau would have been deemed in 1811.

It is, however, not a little remarkable, the Allies should make so sure the assent of France and England, as they do in the next paragraph. Can it be doubted, that some communication had taken place with those Powers? Would the Manifesto have assumed their concurrence as a thing unquestionable, without asking them? Still more incredible is it, that, after a demand and refusal, they should hold this language. The answer given must surely have been, if not favourable, at least not very discouraging. Nor was it, in all probability, until the time for meeting Parliament drew near, that our Government saw the necessity of putting upon paper something which might be given in evidence of

their having protested against the monstrous principles of the Congress. The Protest, however, is feeble and equivocal; while it is certain, that both France and England had ministers present at all the proceedings of the Confederates. How much easier would it be for those Allies to govern the world, were there no such things as Parliaments and Chambers! No wonder that they are averse to the extension of this great impediment to all legitimate operations. Had it not been for the public voice in France and England, and its influence over the popular branch of the legislature, no one can doubt that the French, and, in all probability, the English Ministry also, would have given their sanction, and, as far as their means allowed, their aid, to the projects of the Allies. There is no part of their foreign policy to which they can appeal for a proof—or even for any thing like a presumption—that they would have taken a more honest and liberal course.

Upon the detestable principles of this Manifesto, it is comfortable to find that but one clear and unequivocal opinion prevails in the British Parliament. In the late debate in the commons,* more especially, the adherents of the Minister, while voting against the particular motion, loudly declared their indignation at the Circular, and expressed their disapprobation of the proceedings held by the Congress. Mr. Wilberforce declared, that 'he could scarcely conceive any principle in itself so unjust and so abominable, as the one laid down by the Allies, and which they held out to the rest of Europe.—To say, "You shall form no Constitution except that which we please to sanction," was hostile to every idea of liberty. He rejoiced that this 'had been brought forward, in order that it might receive the utter reprobation of the House. To see such doctrines promulgated by these great military powers, was calculated to fill with terror the mind of every man who cherished the love of national liberty. He adverted to their conduct in Poland, and said that the ruin of any country might be effected in the same manner. The liberties of England itself were not safe if such a doctrine were admitted.' Lord Castlereagh, who had made a very guarded protest against the Circular, was called up again by these strong expressions of Mr. Wilberforce. He had before said, that 'the principle asserted in the Circular was carried further than was consistent with prudence and sound policy.' Weak expressions, it must be admitted,—and well warranting Mr. Wilberforce's complaint that his Lordship had been somewhat too civil in his disclosure; for they were applied to such a description of the principle as we should almost have been afraid to give, lest we might be accused of exaggerating the demerits of the Confederates. He had spoken of it as asserting the right of the Allies 'to interfere in the domestic economy of other States, whenever a revolution was effected displeasing to them. He had admitted that such a claim, if applicable elsewhere, must apply to this country also—and had denied the right of any foreign country to interfere with our administration, or express satisfaction or dissatisfaction at any of our internal regulations;' adding, 'that he could not, for one moment, contemplate the possibility of any foreign potentate claiming a right to land troops in England without the consent of Parliament.' To speak of such monstrous pretensions so calmly, and to treat this Circular as an indiscretion, did therefore seem to Mr. Wilberforce rather too courteous-like. Accordingly, the noble person seems to have improved the strength of his com nodity in consequence of this hint, by a sort of retrospective operation; for we find him stating, in explanation, that he had before said, that 'if he could express his dissent from those principles in terms stronger than he had used, he would have adopted them.' It is fair to add, that there may possibly be some omission in the account of the debate now before us, though it appears to be remarkably full and accurate; and something more may have been expressed by Lord Castlereagh in his first speech—though Mr. Wilberforce's complaint gives great countenance to what we have given from the Report as the course of the discussion. Mr. S. Wortley expressed himself satisfied with the explanation, but protested strongly against the doctrines of the Circular. 'If such a tribunal of monarchs,' he said, 'were suffered to exist in Europe, then he would say, not only that Europe was not safe, but the British Constitution was not safe. He saw, in such a tribunal, dangers without end, not only to others, but to the Throne of this country.' He admitted that a case might possibly be made out for Austria marching against Naples; but, with respect to the conduct of those monarchs, in forming a court to summon before them the monarch of a free country, because he gave to his people a constitution of which that people were at the time in possession, he declared that it was an act of tyranny against which, as a member of the British Parliament, he must raise his voice.' Mr. Ward, who opposed the motion, upon the ground of confidence in the Ministers, pronounced perhaps the most severe and unqualified censure upon the whole proceedings of the Allies which had been uttered on either side of the House. He described the Congress as 'a Tribunal instituted for the avowed purpose of controlling the conduct of other States, not occasionally, or on any particular emergency, but permanently and systematically.' This 'truly awful phenomenon,' as he termed it, 'was a novelty in the history of the world. If the tyranny of the Holy Alliance were thus to

*On Sir James Mackintosh's motion.

Thursday, September 6, 1821.

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be planted over all Europe, we had no reason to congratulate ourselves upon our escape, either from the French Revolution or from Buonaparte. Ages, he said, might revolve, before an individual should arise like that astonishing man; but the sovereigns at Troppau were the productions of every day and every country, and there was no hope that their system of tyranny would end. He contrasted the lustre which Buonaparte's genius had shed over his despotism and his injustice, and the chance afforded of something better arising out of his domination—with 'this new system of despotism which was all gloomy and hopeless darkness.' He compared the Confederates to the Jacobins of 1792: the latter proscribed monarchs every where; the former were endeavouring to proscribe freedom. There was not, he said, 'the hasty act of revolutionary demagogues, but the stern and deliberate resolve of statesmen, who publicly proclaimed a crusade against the liberty of Europe.' If England herself, he added, was safe from their attempts, 'it was only because she was strong; for the principles avowed by the Congress must make her the object of their aversion, engaged as they were in an attempt to trample on all freedom.' And he plainly intimated, that the system on which those powers were now acting, was a 'reason for making our connexion with them less intimate.'

We have been thus minute in our references to the speeches against the motion, and delivered by men of various descriptions, but all friends of the Ministry, in order to demonstrate, that the division by which it was lost, proves nothing respecting the opinion of Parliament upon the merits of the question; and to show also, that those who supported the Government, delivered in strong language their opinions against the infamous principles laid down by the Allies. Two circumstances may be added in confirmation of the position, that those principles neither deserved nor found, even from the most devoted adherents of the Ministry, any countenance within the walls of a House, too often accused of indiscriminately leaning to the side of power. Mr. Tierney stated, that a 'remonstrance had been made by a foreign court to ours, against a change to the ministry some time ago, when such an event was apprehended.' Nothing like a satisfactory contradiction was given to this assertion. On the contrary, if we may credit the Parliamentary Report, Mr. Robinson, (who is in the Cabinet), while affecting to deny it, let out, that some such remonstrance might have been made; and hinted at the grounds of it. Mr. Tierney then told the story at length, from which it appears, that a jest of his in conversation, respecting the liberation of Buonaparte, had been transmitted by the diplomatic agents of the Allies; and that one of their Majesties having remonstrated, and being told it was a joke, another of those sacred personages had expressed his opinion, that such jokes should be punished by the Government. We mention this anecdote, for the purpose of showing the restless, meddling spirit which prevails among those Confederates. No wonder, indeed, that such things are too strong for the palate even of the most servile followers of a British minister. Accordingly, when, at the close of the debate, Mr. Brougham asserted that 'there was not one man in the House of Commons' who did not join in the disapprobation expressed on all sides, of the principles avowed by the Congress; and, 'in order that it might go out to Laybach,' called upon any one who held a more favourable opinion of them, to declare it:—no person was found to interrupt the unanimity which prevailed. Indeed, we might go further, in all likelihood, and affirm, that the good wishes of all parties for the Neapolitans, as against their invaders, are nearly as universal. But here the question of confidence in the Government interferes, and the majority are fain to keep those good wishes to themselves. To all who know the force of this consideration, the division of only 194 to 125, upon such a question, speaks loudly in favour of the view which we have taken.

Let, then, the Allies dismiss all doubts from their minds with regard to the light in which they are viewed in England. Their conduct is the object of as unsparing detestation as was ever bestowed upon that greatest act of robbery and murder which the courtesies, or the defects of language, ever veiled under the equivocal appellation of a public measure, the partition of Poland. To be respected in this free and enlightened country, was, a few years ago, apparently an object of ambition with those Sovereigns; and they looked, it was said, to the people, and at any rate to the Parliament, for applause. It may no longer be deemed worth their while to seek the same tribute; but if it be, we will assert, that, to escape execration, deep as lasting, and to regain the popularity which they have lost, within the walls of Parliament as well as without, they have but one course to take; they must abandon the principles of their Manifesto, and cease to intermeddle with the domestic affairs of their neighbours. Nor let them reckon too surely upon the forbearance even of a weak, distracted, and narrow-minded Government. The voice of the People may fortify, while it stimulates their Rulers; and if the sad result of past wars has been to cripple our resources beyond all former example, our interference would at least carry some weight with it, as the mere expression of the national good will; and a league of the Powers menaced by the Combined Princes, under the sanction of England, would prove formidable to armies acting against the unanimous voice of the people, wherever they

march; while our maritime positions in the south of Europe, with a very trifling armament, would help us to annoy Cabinets whose finances are not in much better plight than our own.

The Ministers have very plainly avowed their opinion in favour of Austria, as far as the question is between her and Naples; while they coincide with the sentiments so unanimously expressed on all sides against the general principles of the Allies promulgated from Troppau. The consistency of this distinction, we own, escapes our penetration. The Austrian government attacks Naples upon the ground of those principles; is supported by the other two Powers in the manifestoes issued; and is to have their co-operation if necessary. Does not the suspicion naturally enough arise, that our Government would have inclined towards the whole proceedings of the Congress, but for the approaching assembly of Parliament? At least, the disapprobation expressed of the Circular was delayed till the very eve of the meeting; and the reasons given in defence of Austria, wear an extremely suspicious appearance. They are chiefly these two; the treatment of Sicily by the New Government, and the sect of the Carbonari. We say, these reasons can hardly be stated in good earnest as the defence of Austria, not only because they are most flimsy, but because they are not the real grounds upon which the Allies proceed. When a manifesto is to be prepared, justifying an act of hostility, every thing is put in which can attract support from any quarter; and some times (though not in this case) the real ground of proceeding is suppressed. The Austrians may therefore have mentioned, among others, the two reasons in question. But who can for an instant doubt that Naples is attacked upon the general principles laid down in the Circular? This, moreover, is admitted to be only part of the combined plan, and the Allies just as openly reprobate the changes in Spain and Portugal as that in Italy; and would march to Madrid and Lisbon just as cheerfully as to Naples, if they could hope to do so as easily. Nay, should they succeed in their first enterprise against liberty and national independence, no man affects to doubt that they will extend their operations exactly as far as, in the same line, the rest of Europe will suffer them.

Of the two reasons, that relating to the Carbonari is the most calculated to create an impression upon thoughtless persons in England; yet it is by far the more absurd. Any thing like a secret society is alien to our habits, and odious to our feelings; and the alarms excited by attempts of this nature among ourselves, make us open our ears readily to the mischiefs which such agency may do abroad. But it must never be forgotten, that a despotism, whether foreign or domestic, can hardly be overthrown without proceedings of this description; and that the Carbonari are in fact the people of the Neapolitan dominions. On this point, however, there is no occasion to enlarge; for, be the Association ever so blameworthy, its existence can be no excuse to the Austrians. There is, say the defenders of that power, an extensive conspiracy, which strikes its roots into all the Austrian States in Italy, as well as into Naples. The members are now to be found every where in Italy; and, under other names, they have branches in Germany. In Naples, they have overturned the Government; therefore, unless crushed there, they may overturn the Austrian Government both in Italy and Germany. Grant all the assumptions of fact upon which this inference rests; it does not follow that Austria has any right to interfere. She may watch the sect in her own dominions; she may put it down as often as she can detect it; its success in Naples may furnish additional motives for vigilance, and reasons for vigorously repressing it at home; but not the shadow of an excuse for attacking a foreign and independent State in which it has proved successful, until its principles promulgated and actively carrying into effect, are levelled against Austria or her Allies. In 1792, a warlike spirit ran high enough in England; but did any man ever dream of defeating the war with France, upon the ground that there were Clubs in both countries, and that, in France, they were triumphant over the Government? The defence always resorted to was, that in France the Government (or call it the Clubs) had issued a decree which placed it at war with all other governments; that, in a word, the French had begun, by declaring war with all their neighbours who would not follow the example of their revolution. The Neapolitans have most scrupulously avoided every thing that could wear the semblance of even disrespect towards any other power; much less interference with its concerns; and the circumstances of their situation gave the best pledge for the sincerity of their professions.

We have already remarked, that, to think of predicting the results of the contest which so rivets the attention of mankind, would be absurd, as the event will, in all probability, be decided before these sheets can meet the light. But we may be permitted to join with all good men in every country, and with almost the whole people of this empire, in most fervently praying for the signal discomfiture of the Allies. Sooner or later, in such a cause, and in this age, their failure seems inevitable; but their speedy discomfiture would be a lesson to the people, and a warning to tyrants, which could not fail to produce in every country the most beneficial effects.

Storm of Thunder Among the Mountains.

By James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd.

No; such a day I find not registered
In my old worn-out memory; although there,
The calendar's distinct and legible.
Full sixty years I've sojourned 'neath these rocks,—
Look at them, stranger—these dim hideous cliffs,
That wrangle with the heavens;—these to me
Are as my kindred;—each aerial sound
That comes down from these hoary monitors
Hath language in it.—The old raven's voice
Is to me as a brother's; and the eagle,
From off his morning cliff, tells me the tidings
Of days to come.—The cataract's changing note,—
Its trumpet tones, and its soft swelling melody,—
Have all an utterance. Here I am as much
A thing of nature—of the wilderness—
As cloud or cliff, eagle or sounding stream—
A shred of the ever changing elements.

But on that dreadful day my ample book,
The great vocabulary of nature, closed.
And voices more triumphant went abroad,
Can'st thou divulge me, traveller, were the spirits
Of the vast deep let loose, trying to shake
And shiver this fair universe to pieces?
Or did the Eternal God himself descend
Upon the mountains?—Yon fleet clouds,
Which I term billows of the firmament,
Look to them, traveller, how they heave, and sail
From cliff to cliff, roll down into the chasms,
Then rise from the opposing steeps like spray.—
Is it not grand?—And think'st thou I know not
Each boding hue, each movement, and each shade,
Of that aerial ocean? What am I
But as a wave of it?

Look on these regions of sublimity,
Changing their shades to all infinitude,
Yet still the same.—This is the reign of God.

Stare not; I am no maniac. Sit thee down,
While I describe that morning, as I saw it
From this same spot;—I rose and looked around;—
The hour told that the morning was advanced,
But heaven said No.—Methought the sun had stood
Still o'er the valley of Jehoshaphat,
Or that the night of Egypt had returned.—
It was a hideous twilight—No birds sang;
The flocks forgot to feed, and stood and gazed,
Nor wist they what to dread. Sometimes I heard
A tremulous bleat come from the hills; and then
It came in such a tone, it frightened me.
Still darker grew the morn. The brooding cloud
Leaned its grim bosom deeper o'er the glen.
The heavens and earth were mingled, closed around,
And here was I, an old and trembling thing,
Immured between them. For my hills I looked—
I looked to heaven, and for the blessed sun,
But all were lost,—all curtained in together
In one impervious veil. I prayed to God,
And waited the event. Forthwith arose
A rushing sound somewhere above my head,
Whether in earth or heaven, in rock or cloud,
I could not tell; but nearer still it came,
And louder and more furious was the sound,
Like many torrents rushing on the wind.
Anon I saw the bosom of the cloud
Begin to heave and work with boiling motion;
And on its murky breast strange hues arose
Of dull and pallid blue, or muffled red,
While frightful openings yawned, and closed again.
Nature lay on a bed of travailing.
Now strong convulsions, throes, and wrestlings,

Showed that with instant birth her breast would rend.
Short then the pause and troubled, ere I saw
The heaven's low swarthy bosom burst asunder,
And rain, and hail, and bolts of liquid flame
Issued at once.

No sooner had the blaze
Dazzled my sight, than from the iamost cloud
The voice of the Eternal God came forth,
As if in tenfold wrath; while every cave,
And every echo of those frowning cliffs
Shouted and jabbered as in mockery.
How my heart trembled! and a chillness crept
O'er all my frame, for such a rending crash,
So loud and so prolonged, ne'er stunned the ear
Of sinful worm. Fain would I have rebuked
The hills for such unholy mimicry,
For every rock, ravine, and yawning bourn,
Nay, every tiny clough sent forth its thunder,
Jarring it proudly. Thus with every peal
Ten thousand thunders issued forth their voices.
Forgive me, stranger, but at times I deemed
The palaces of heaven were rent asunder,
And clattering down the air. The hills were smitten
For their presumption; for the lightning struck
And wounded their green bosoms, and their rocks,
Their proudest peaks, were splintered and o'erthrown
By these fleet darts from the Almighty's hand,
And toppled down their sides with feeble sound,
As in confession of their nothingness,
Before their Maker's anger. First the hail
Burst through its sable shroud, and strewed the land
With whitened desolation; then the doors,
The flood-gates of that dark impending tide,
Were all let loose, and on the prostrate earth
The mighty cataracts of the heaven descended.
From these proud mountains poured a thousand
Streams where streams before ne'er ran, and every one
Pelting and foaming 'gainst all opposition
With upstart insolence, as who should say,
Here am I; who dare bar my mighty course?
Then, ever and anon, the rending peal
Made the rocks chatter, rolled from hill to hill,
And boomed along the sky.

O such a scene
These old dim eyes shall never look upon,
Nor these ears listen, in this earthly frame!
Then tell not me of nature's operations!
That was no produce of her onward work,
But a dire judgment, and a grievous one
As all the land hath found. My Bible calls
Thunder the voice of the Eternal God.
For me, I had a thought, a sinful one,
But I must tell it.—I did dread the fiends
Had met in conclave in that hollow cloud,
That seemed in burning colic with the mass
Within its hideous womb. The gleaming bolts
I deemed the arrows of the Almighty, sent
To scatter and confound them. Then the roars
In still redoubled violence that ensued,
I weened the clamour of outraged demons
Bellowing in wrathful anguish. Then methought
I heard them growling in their burning chariots
Far, far away, above the fields of air,
One after one. It was a passing thought,
A wild and sinful one—God pardon me!
But when the glorious sun looked from on high,
Through golden windows opening in the cloud,
In mild and glowing majesty, it was
Like a glad glimpse of Heaven to one who had
Sat in the shadow of infernal gloom.
Amid its horror, uproar, and turmoil.
I could not chuse but hail the God of Day,
And King of Glory, on his triumph woe.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—59—

Sickly Stations.

QUACKS, CHOLERA, CAWNPORE, AND OUSE RICE.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,—The perusal of an article in your *Journal* of the 27th ultimo, from Chunar, and another from Dr. Tytler, at Allahabad, of, I don't know what date, on the subject of Sickness among the European Troops at the Station of Cawnpore, and the cause of it, induces me to say a few words, in order to shew that neither Dr. Tytler, who so confidently pronounces that *eating Rice* is the cause of the sickness, nor the "OBSERVER" at Chunar, who ascribes it to the much more likely cause of *hard drinking*, have discovered the real cause of the sickness.

As to the Ouse Rice Theory, it would be a waste of time to reply to it:—Suffice it to say, that there is a very small quantity of Rice of any kind eaten at Cawnpore, that what is eaten is chiefly by *Natives*, among whom there has been little or no Cholera or other sickness this year. That the Europeans eat very little Rice there, having plenty of good Bread and Vegetables, and that there have been *very few* cases of Cholera this year among the Europeans.

The prevailing sickness during the late unhealthy season at Cawnpore, has been nearly of the same type and character as that which cut off so many fine fellows of the 11th Light Dragoons, and H. M. 87th Regiment of Foot, at the same place last year. The same, according to the account of all the experienced Surgeons at the Station, that has been sweeping off the European Soldiers beyond all comparison with other places, ever since it was a Station, namely, fever, (often brain fever), dysentery, and apoplexy.

All these complaints, it may very justly be observed, considering they appear chiefly, and almost only, among the Soldiery, can be ascribed to the Soldier's well-known habits of intoxication, to their carelessness in exposing themselves, and to the want of many important resources to allay the heat, and find employment for themselves, which Gentlemen in their Bungalows enjoy. But, if this were the cause, would not the same effects appear at other Stations up and down the River? Some of them, indeed, as Dinapore, are so injudiciously chosen, that they are (from a different cause) almost as bad as Cawnpore. The low, confined, sandy situation of the Dinapore Cantonment, and the marshes and stagnant waters about that of Berhampore, have in some seasons proved as fatal as the Cawnpore kunkar banks, and pestilential ravines, to those, who from folly or necessity, expose themselves to their effects.

At Meerut above, and at Ghazepore below, why are the deaths in the proportion of 7 or 8 to 1 less than at Cawnpore, and perhaps Dinapore? Can any cause be more reasonable to assign for it than that the one are high, open, airy situations upon the green turf, which receives the scorching rays of the sun, and mitigates their violence, and the other are upon the hard, rocky bank of Cawnpore, or the sandy soil of Dinapore, from which the sun's rays are reflected like a mirror. At all events, whatever be the cause, the fact is undoubted, that the mortality among European Soldiers at Cawnpore, (and I believe nearly as much at Dinapore), is for two months at least of every year, most exceedingly frightful and discouraging. Day after day were the men, women, and children of H. M.'s 24th Regt. (one of the most orderly and sober Regiments in India), during the month of May and June, carried off just as H. M. 11th Dragoons were last year, at the rate of 3, 4, and 5 in a day.

And here I have good authority for contending against the Theory of the Chunar "OBSERVER," that it was not excesses in drinking which occasioned the mortality in H. M. 24th Regt. Some few cases, it is admitted, might have been caused by such excesses; but they were few. Some of the soberest men, a great many of the best non-commissioned Officers, and several women, as well as children, were the victims; and a great proportion of those were carried off before they reached the Hospital, by apoplexy, while the Doctors said, "This is nothing new; this is what Cawnpore always has been in my remembrance."

That a score of old, dissipated, worn out Invalids, who know not what to do with themselves, and who for 300 days of the 365 every year, for perhaps 20 years past, have been what we call *beastly drunk*, should die in fields and ditches at such a place as Chunar, in a sickly season, is no great wonder. It is only surprising (and a pity) they did not die so a dozen years ago. But to see a number of fine lads, from 20 to 30 years of age, of one of the best Corps in the Army, carried off every year, is rather distressing, even to a Soldier; and even a Soldier may be excused for wishing to get away from such a cemetery as Cawnpore has proved to them.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Cawnpore, Aug. 20, 1821.

SLAP-BANG, Lieut. of Artillery.

Native Pleaders,

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

The Case stated by your Correspondent N. S. of Moorshe-dabad, to show the incapacity as well as dishonesty of Native Pleaders, will excite no astonishment in such of your Readers of the Interior, as are at all acquainted with the proceedings of Native Courts. It appears to me, however, that the Pleaders alluded to, should have been fined, if not suspended, agreeably to Regulation 27th of 1814; and I am moreover fully convinced that the infamous practices so frequently complained of both in Native Pleaders and Officers of the Court, are owing, in a great measure, to the extreme supineness of Magistrates in not punishing the delinquents; but as N. S. prefers *facts* to mere theory and conjecture, I beg leave to submit the following:

In 1813, I instituted a Civil Suit in a Zillah Court, and retained a Vackeel, who received the Institution Fee, and went through all the other forms prescribed by the Regulations. About a year after, I discovered, by mere chance, that the Suit had been suppressed by the Vackeel, who had pocketed the Institution Fee, in partnership with the Mokhtear or Attorney. I deemed it my duty to wait on the Magistrate, in order to represent the gross fraud of which the Vackeel had been guilty; but soon perceived that my representation did not make the impression I had expected. However, as I declared my determination to prosecute the affair, I was informed that my only remedy was to give in a Petition, which would be forwarded to the Sudder Dewanny. A few months after I addressed a Letter to the Magistrate, from which the following is an Extract:

"I beg leave to bring to your recollection the circumstance of my having called upon you in November last, for the purpose of charging C. S. Vackeel and R. L. Mokhtear with the act of robbing the Honourable Company of the sum of Rs. 90, which I had paid to them about a year before as the Institution Fee on a Suit for Rs. 2,300, entrusted to C. S. Vackeel, and which Suit had been fraudulently suppressed by him and the Mokhtear, and the above sum of Rs. 90. embezzled by them instead of being paid into the Company's Treasury. You on that occasion instructed me to present a Petition, which you would forward to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut; and I now beg leave to state that my Petition has already been presented to you several months ago, and I beg to be informed if you have transmitted it to the Sudder Dewanny. I cannot help remarking that both the Vackeel and the Mokhtear are still in the full enjoyment of all the honors and emoluments of their offices, without having suffered the slightest punishment for the unprincipled fraud of which they were guilty."—June, 21, 1814.

Your Correspondent N. S. will perhaps be a little surprized to learn, that my Petition was never forwarded to the Sudder Dewanny; that the Vackeel was never punished for his misconduct; that the case was made over to the Civil Court, as if it had been a simple money transaction; and I obtained a Decree for the amount of the Institution Fee, which Decree was enforced some five or six years after; and that the Native Pleader continued to practice in the same Court until the day of his death, which happened about a month ago.

Aug. 10, 1821.

A MOFUSSILITE.

Spots of Ink on Linen.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

On looking into a European Magazine for the year 1815, I found the following *recipe* for preventing Spots of Ink from ruining Linen. If you think it worthy of insertion, pray do me the favor to give a corner to it, in your Paper.

"Spots of Ink, it is well known, will absolutely ruin the finest linen. Lemon juice will by no means answer the purpose of taking them out: the spots, indeed, disappear; but the malignity of the Ink still adheres to the linen; it corrodes it; and a hole never fails to appear some time after in the part where the spot was made. Would you wish for a remedy equally certain, without being subject to the same inconvenience? Take a Mould Candle (the tallow of which is commonly of the finest kind), melt it and dip the spotted part of the linen in the melted tallow; then put it to the wash. It will come perfectly white from the hands of the Laundress, and there will be no hole in the spotted part. This experiment has been tried often, and always attended with success."

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

September 3, 1821.

AN ECONOMIST.

A Prebailing Fraud.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

I cannot help bringing to the notice of the unsuspecting Public, a most glaring Fraud, practised by a set of men, whose sole business it is to re-print Books, of which they think there are very few Copies extant in Calcutta, and which by their pompous title is likely to entice the Public to put down their Signatures, taking care at the same time not to mention that it is "a Reprint of a Book" already published in England; but merely enumerating fully in the Prospectus the Title of the Book, and its Contents, and stating that it is to be "published" here, leading one to suppose it would be by the Author or Compiler.

When the Copies subscribed for are printed and ready for delivery, they are accompanied with a Bill, an immediate acceptance of which is of course obtained, and the Book is delivered.

Having thus collected the Outstanding Bills for the first Prospectus, it is their invariable practice to tuck up nicely a Second Prospectus, tearing out the First from the Book of Subscriptions; and as nothing but the number of Copies which they require of the Work are put opposite their names, these Subscribers for the First Book serve also for the Second, so that the amount of Subscriptions levied in this way is enormous, and according to the pleasure or caprice, or rather villainy of the Advertiser.

When this Second Prospectus of another Work is printed, after the lapse of some months, at some unknown Press (for even the name of the Press is omitted), it is then handed to the parties, and, as usual, accompanied with a Bill; and as the circumstances regarding the particular Book subscribed for cannot be detected, it escapes notice, and after a few months more the Subscriber is a Third and Fourth time fleeced out of his money by having his name tacked on to some other Prospectus of a Work that he never before heard of, but for which a Bill is sure to be presented.

In order to prevent being thus duped and imposed upon, I can only suggest that it would be advisable for Subscribers to Books thus published, to run their pen through their Signatures in the Book of Subscriptions, on receipt of the Book, and payment of the Bill. This method of correcting such an abuse is simple and easy, and cannot fail to put a stop to such disgraceful impositions.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Calcutta, August 28, 1821.

A SUFFERER BY FRAUD.

Newspaper Discussions.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

I was not a little surprised on reading the Letter signed A. B. C., which appeared in the *Journal* of yesterday; not surprised that such a Letter should have been written so much as that you should have given it a place in your Paper.

Had you, Sir, perused that Letter attentively, you would have observed, that it dealt largely in insinuations and innuendoes on points purely Military, and little calculated for Newspaper Discussion. Highly as I admire and venerate the policy, which has granted to India (or Bengal), the benefits of a Free Press, I still do not conceive that a Newspaper should be allowed to become the vehicle for conveying to the world the crude remarks of every Military Tyro who thinks he has reason to find fault with the arrangements or movements of his Commanding Officer. Your Correspondent plainly insinuates, that the Commanding Officer of the Detachment, or Fleet, to which he was detached, was "regardless of the inconvenience the men were put to, by not having their meat at the usual time;" he further insinuates, that the Boats provided for the conveyance of the Detachment, were neither sound nor good, and *par consequence*, that the Commissariat Department has to answer for all those misfortunes and dangers, by flood and field, which he so pathetically, so sentimentally describes, in a strain which makes Anne Radcliffe even hide her diminished head. Lastly, as a regular sequitur, he insinuates, that the Committee of Officers, who examined and reported those Boats to be good and serviceable, either did not perform, or were incompetent to perform, the duty to which they were nominated. Now, Sir, even supposing, for the sake of argument, that the whole of these insinuations were founded on truth, are they, let me ask, fit subjects to be introduced in a Newspaper? or, is it right or proper, that a Newspaper should become the receptacle of the splenetic effusions or jealous remarks of every Military man, who, in his infinite wisdom, may think proper to cavil at the measures of his Commanding Officer, or the arrangements and efficiency of public departments.

The length of service, the experience, and general character of the Officer, who commanded the Detachment in question, would render it needless for me to give any reply to the remarks of your Correspondent, which refer to him; even were I not deterred from doing so, by an idea, that such topics ought never to be canvassed in a public Journal. The same idea prevents me from exposing the total ignorance which your Correspondent evinces, of the mode in which Boats are examined, and the competency of the persons who examine them, previous to their being submitted to the inspection of a Committee of Officers, and previous, of course, to their being hired for the public service. Men, however, and even professional men, are not infallible, and it is therefore little to be wondered at, that in a fleet of from sixty to seventy Boats, some two or three should be found indifferent, or even decidedly bad, after proceeding some distance from the place where they were originally hired. If I am rightly informed, the Fleet to which your Correspondent was attached, consisted of sixty-three Boats, and the "many which were obliged to be condemned after having gone but a short way," were three. If your Correspondent were a member of the River Insurance Company, I suspect he would be in a fair way of making a rapid fortune, could he be certain of such a proportion only, of bad to good, on a general average of the number of Boats which he might insure.

In conclusion, Sir, permit me to appeal to your candour and impartiality, to give a place in the *Journal* to these hurried remarks, and still more, as a warm admirer of the judgment and ability with which that *Journal* has been so successfully conducted, permit me to recommend a more rigid scrutiny than is evinced in the present instance, into the motives which actuate some of your Correspondents in sending their Contributions. A B. C. I suspect, is little better than a bilious Bengalee; ("Fervens difficili bile tumet jecur,") and as such, he has my hearty commiseration.

Calcutta, Sept. 2, 1821.

CATAPULTA.

Thursday, September 6, 1821.

—61—

Government of Lord Hastings.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I had been wavering about the ordering the Asiatic Department of your Paper to be sent home to my Friends, as I mean to go (*si vita maneat*) very soon myself; but your remarks on the Marquis of Hastings's Speech to the College Council and Students, decided me at once. I am quite in favor of governing this Country upon a grand scale, and am convinced that the moderation of the Marquis Cornwallis and Lord Minto was despised and misunderstood by the Natives. My Lord Hastings's Speech should be circulated from pole to pole, as it so clearly and fully proves with what an able hand the Administration of Public Affairs is now conducted, and the wisdom with which the State is guided, and Laws dispensed for the happiness of the people.

In this part of the Country, in particular, the happiness and welfare of millions has been promoted. Ajmere, which is called by the Natives "Dar-ool-Khuer Hazrat Ajmere," is considered little inferior to Mecca. The good Moosulman expects, by performing a pilgrimage to the shrine, to reap the utmost advantage, and the fulfilment of his wishes. At a short distance from Ajmere, about 5 coss, is a place equally holy: Pokhur, to which the Hindoos resort. Both at Ajmere and Pokhur there are periodical Fairs; at Pokhur for Horses, and at Ajmere the fine Nagpore Bullocks are brought: but before the last War these places were not resorted to, as the roads were unsafe. I went over to Ajmere, a short time ago, while workmen were repairing the city-wall, which had fallen down in many parts: in going daily to look at the progress of the work, I frequently entered into conversation with the Inhabitants. They enquired what necessity there was for the building up the wall? adding that our Government and our Laws were walls: that their property was now secured to them, and that they were happy.

I must mention another anecdote of a similar description. I had pitched my tent at a little distance from the town, to have the shade of a tree. I observed that some wealthy merchant had commenced making a garden, and was building a kind of summer-house in it, with a compound wall round his garden. One of my servants entered into conversation with the Mehajun, who said, "What a change! a short time ago I could not have quitted the town to have come thus far, without being in danger of being robbed, and probably murdered; now I am making a garden and can come to it without fear, and shall be able to enjoy the fruits it will produce. This is a blessing for which we cannot but be grateful, and long may the British rule over us! Thousands and thousands of Pilgrims now flock to Ajmere, as the roads are safe, and in many tongues and by hundreds of tribes is the British name extolled." He said also, "The English are mending the wall; it would be better to allow the thousands that will now return to Ajmere to seek a dwelling there, to use the stones in building themselves houses. Let it be pulled down; what is the use of a wall? Are we not protected by a Judge, whose unwearied exertions for our good can only be equalled by the accuracy of his judgment, the activity of his mind, and the extensiveness of his acquirements?"

I may have rendered this too freely, but I am confident I have given you the exact meaning of his expressions.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Nussereabad, August 14, 1821.

A BENGAL OFFICER.

Marriage.

On the 3d instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. D. Corrie, Mr. William Macmullen, to Miss R. M. Cantopher.

Deaths.

At Bombay, on the 5th ultimo, of the whooping cough, Emily Sophia, the infant Daughter of the late Lieutenant Colonel Henry William and Mrs. Sophia Sealy, aged 1 year and 11 days.

Europe Death.—In January last, William Hunt Priam, Esq. of Charlton Park, near Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

Source of the Ganges.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

The first vacancy in your Poet's Corner probably cannot be more gracefully filled than with the following Lines, composed by the amiable Lady of our late respected Commander in Chief, on her Ladyship's visit to Hurdwar in 1813.

Ah! who can wonder that the holy Seer,
Should fix the dwelling of the Godhead here,
Where, from the stately mountain's snowy side,
The Ganges rolls his clear, majestic tide,
And through far distant regions takes his course,
With Godlike-bounty, and with giant force;
Whilst all around us in the varying scene,
The glorious attributes of God are seen;
The mountain, fertile vale, the stream, the grove,
Speak his high majesty, paternal care, and love.

Storm at Subathoo.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

It has occurred to me more than once, and as often escaped me, to send you the notice of a fatal accident, which happened here some time back.

On the evening of the 7th of May, we were visited by a severe thunder storm: the thunder was much louder, and in quicker repeated peals, than I ever remember to have witnessed even in Bengal; and the lightening fearfully vivid and forked.

The whole of our small society were assembled at the convivial board of one of its members, and the cheerful-glass enlivening our conversation, forgetful of the storm raging without, when a servant of mine entered suddenly, and reported that my Musatehee had just been killed by the lightening. It was some seconds ere I recovered from the stupifying effects of this dreadful piece of intelligence; when the Doctor and I hastened up to my house, the rain falling, and the thunder and lightening most awful. We found the poor man prostrate on the floor of the N. E. corner room, his head reclining against the wall, and exactly in the position he had fallen—the heart had ceased to beat, and no sign of life remained. Indeed, his death must have been instantaneous, from the seat of the wound on the back of the head, where, however, nothing was discernable, but the circumstance of the hair having been singed for about the space of an inch.—Two rupees were found in his turban—he was a fine young man in the very prime of life; and so awful a visitation affected my spirits for some days. The effect upon those who were near at hand, must have been stunning: one man said, the house was filled with smoke for some time; and that for some seconds after the report, he could neither see or hear any thing. The room has two windows to it, by one of which the fluid entered, and escaped by the other; one fold of each (that to which the bolts are attached) being smashed to pieces. The cloud must have been attracted, I fancy, by a hill, on which stands a temple, rising immediately above my house to the E. and in height above it, probably (100) one hundred feet. This is the first accident of the kind that has happened here. In 1816, however, the lightning struck the ground immediately in rear of Captain R's house, tearing up the earth as an 18lb. shot would have done. Several Goorkahs, I remember, ran to the spot on that occasion, expecting to find a thunderbolt. I send this for a place in your Journal, if you can spare it a corner.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Subathoo.

F. W.

Birth.

On the 4th instant, the Lady of Captain J. C. Carne, of the Honorable Company's Artillery, of a Daughter.

Requiem.

"Weep ye not for the dead."—Jer. 22, 10.

The day of woe, the mortal strife,
The dark vicissitudes of life
Have had their influence, but the day,
The strife, the change, have pass'd away,
The loud storm howl'd—and was no more—
The thunder burst—then died the roar,
'Twas all an agonizing scene—
A dream which is not—but hath been.

O weep not for the dead!

They rest upon their quiet bed,
Sleeping with undelirious head.
The deep distraction of the breast
Subsides into a placid rest.
The hollow wild eyes dim and dry
Are closed, and slumbering pleasantly.
The countenance of cloud and sadness
Hath the pale look of solemn gladness.

O weep not for the dead!

O weep not that the weary day
Sinks to the sepulchre of night;
It fades to blaze with purer ray
The morrow's resurrection light.
Its dawn is up—the fleecy sky
Reddens in orient majesty.
Impearled with an immortal dew
The bland creation smiles anew.

O weep not for the dead!

Calcutta, Sept. 4, 1821.

CYTHON.

Farewell.

While joyous youth and hope remain
I ask thee not to think of me,
Tho' I must ever be the same,
Unchanged in mind, in soul to thee
While round thee pleasure weaves her chain,
And gay thy morn of life appears,
Then be forgotten e'en my name,
Tho' far from thee I droop in tears.

Farewell!

I ask thee not to think of one
Who could have loved through joy and woe;
Whose every thought was thine alone,
Whose ardent love thou ne'er canst know
Of one whose only wish had been,
Thro' life to soothe thy every care;
With thee to share death's parting scene,
For oh! to live would be despair.

Farewell!

Should fortune fleet, or friends decay,
With every hope, once dear to thee;
Should sorrow cloud thy cheerless way,
Then in that time remember me.
Till then, again Farewell! Farewell!
In silence I will wail and weep,
And not one sigh my grief shall tell,
Tho' misery mark my pallid cheek,
Tho' wastes my form in calm despair
The tale unbreathed shall perish there.

Farewell!

Choultry Plain,
Madras, Aug. 4, 1821.

HELEN.

Meteorological Journal, kept in the North-East part of Malwah.
(For the Calcutta Journal.)

MARCH.					APRIL.					MAY.					JUNE.					JULY.									
Day.	Wind.	THERMOMETER.				Wind.	Sun-rise.	Noon.	3 p. m.	9 p. m.	Wind.	Sun-rise.	Noon.	3 p. m.	9 p. m.	Wind.	Rain.	THERMOMETER.				Wind.	Rain.	THERMOMETER.					
		Sun-rise.	Noon.	3 p. m.	9 p. m.													Sun-rise.	Noon.	3 p. m.	9 p. m.			Sun-rise.	Noon.	3 p. m.	9 p. m.		
1	W.	58	..	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	S.W.	63	..	89	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	var.	76	..	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	S.W.	..	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	82	S.W.	..	90	100	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$		
2	S.W.	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	91	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	S.W.	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	S.	68	..	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	W.	..	82	109	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	W.	..	79	..	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	87	
3	W.	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	N.E.	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	var.	66	107	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	N.W.	..	78	106	102	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	N.W.	..	4	90	..	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	W.	59	..	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	W.	71	..	86	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	W.	70	108	89	80	N.W.	..	79	111	102	85	E.	..	5	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	91	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	var.	62	..	85	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	W.	64	..	90	69	N.W.	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	81	W.	..	80	113	105	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	S.W.	..	.05	76	..	80	78	
6	var.	57	..	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	N.	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	91	74	N.W.	73	109	93	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	W.	..	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	112	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	83	S.W.	..	2	75	..	82	81
7	S.E.	60	..	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	S.W.	69	..	83	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	W.	75	110	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	S.W.	..	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	111	104	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	S.W.	..	.3	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	80	79
8	S.E.	64	96	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	W.	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	W.	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	var.	..	83	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	S.W.	..	.05	74	..	80	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	
9	W.	64	..	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	W.	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	W.	74	111	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	W.	..	84	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	S.W.	..	.1	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
10	S.W.	60	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	W.	66	109	99	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	W.	72	111	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	W.	..	85	110	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	var.	..	.6	77	..	81	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	
11	W.	64	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	79	63	W.	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	W.	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	W.	..	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	111	107	85	W.	..	.5	78	..	81	77	
12	W.	55	91	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	W.	64	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	W.	77	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	80	W.	..	82	116	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	S.	..	.05	78	..	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	
13	W.	56	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	W.	64	112	94	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	N.W.	76	103	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	W.	..	80	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	W.	..	74	94	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$		
14	W.	58	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	72	N.W.	61	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	73	W.	69	112	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	W.	..	81	113	105	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	S.W.	..	76	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$		
15	W.	63	97	90	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	W.	60	110	92	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	N.W.	76	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	81	N.W.	..	81	117	101	84	W.	..	..	76	..	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	81
16	W.	57	101	87	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	W.	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	109	91	68	W.	78	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	W.	..	84	117	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	S.W.	..	77	99	88	84		
17	var.	62	100	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	W.	56	110	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	N.W.	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	N.W.	..	85	113	102	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	W.	..	79	101	89	83		
18	W.	58	102	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	S.	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	100	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	var.	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	114	106	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	W.	..	94	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	W.	..	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	88	85		
19	W.	56	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	W.	68	113	98	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	N.W.	76	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	85	W.	..	84	117	101	84	W.	..	78	98	86	85		
20	W.	64	92	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	W.	70	..	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	N.	78	115	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	W.	..	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	111	99	91	var.	..	.15	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	82	80
21	W.	55	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	66	W.	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	104	97	80	N.	77	115	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	W.	..	84	110	98	92	N.W.	..	78	..	68	83		
22	W.	57	103	90	75	W.	63	104	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	82	N.	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	113	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	W.	..	84	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	N.W.	..	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$		
23	W.	67	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	87	61	S.W.	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	96	83	W.	74	113	104	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	W.	..	.05	82	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	93	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	W.	..	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	88	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	
24	var.	52	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	68	W.	66	102	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	W.	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	111	106	89	S.W.	..	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	80	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	W.	..	.3	79	..	80	79	
25	S.W.	55	106	92	76	W.	59	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	W.	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	N.W.	..	80	103	90	86	W.	..	76	..	83	81 $\frac{1}{2}$		
26	S.	64	..	92	70	W.	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	93	69	W.	84	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	104	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	var.	..	82	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	77	W.	..	76	..	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	83		
27	W.	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	91	67	var.	58	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	74	N.W.	84	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	N.	..	84	111	92	94	W.	..	2.85	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	79
28	var.	65	103	92	69	var.	60	109	87	71	S.W.	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	112	103	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	W.	..	84	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	85	N.E.	..	2.1	75	90	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	
29	var.	61	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	S.E.	65	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	77	W.	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	103	91	W.	..	.4	89	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	93	76	N.E.	..	1.95	72 $\frac{1}{2}$..	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	77
30	S.	60	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	93	75	S.W.	69	107	87	77	W.	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	108	102	89	S.W.	..	74	..	88	85	S.	..	.1	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	77
31	var.	66	..	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	..	S.W.	82	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	S.W.	..	71	..	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	77	77

The Temperature at sun-rise and 9 p. m. is taken in the open air till the end of June, then in the house. At noon it is taken in the sun. At 3 p. m. in a tent till the 9th of April, from then till 19th of June in the shade outside the house exposed to the glare of the earth, which makes a difference sometimes of 12 degrees, average about 6; the rest of the month secured from glare but not affected by tatties; during July in the house.